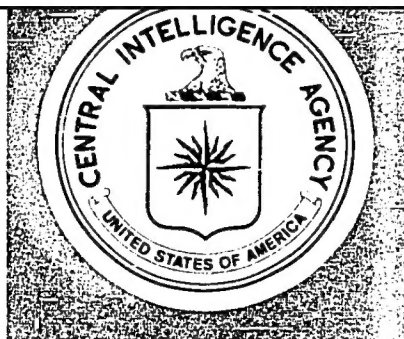


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# Weekly Surveyor

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**Top Secret**

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TSWS-27/75  
7 July 1975

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WEEKLY SURVEYOR

USSR AND EASTERN EUROPE

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Aeroflot's interest in purchasing only the inertial sensor portions of US aircraft inertial navigation systems may indicate a Soviet transfer of digital inertial navigation computer technology from purely military applications to civil use.

short lived if they stick to their goal of building 1,000 of these large complexes in the next 5 years. The Soviets lack the technological and administrative understanding of large-scale cattle feedlots to accomplish such an extensive undertaking.

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The Soviets lag several countries in attempts to reduce the loss in waveguides for optical communications. But the loss the Soviets have achieved may be useful for short distance communications links such as in military aircraft.

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Soviet elation over the success of a US-built "showcase" feedlot for cattle may be

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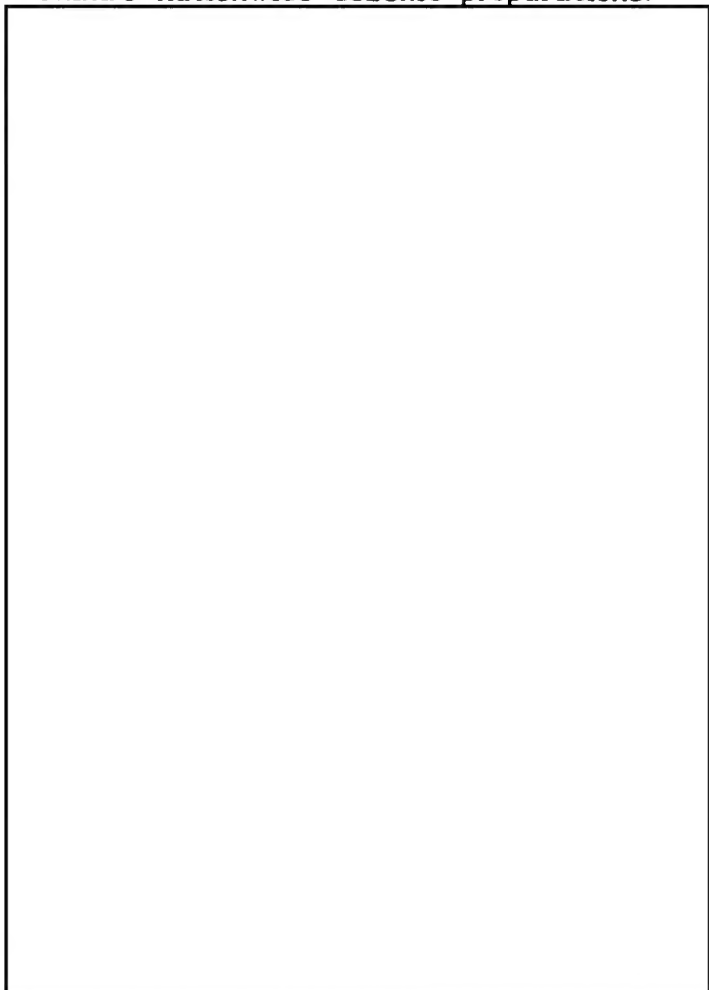
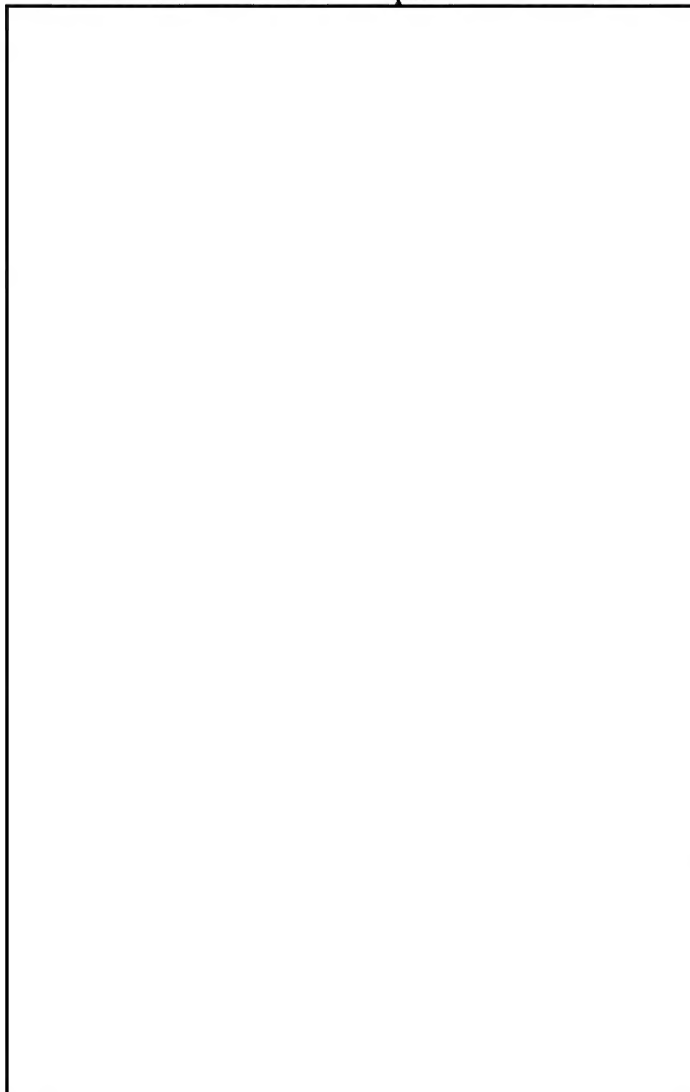
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the outskirts of Nanking, PRC. The shelter reportedly will protect the occupants from all nuclear and chemical weapons. The shelter was built as part of China's nationwide defense preparations.

Soviet cosmonauts currently on board the Salyut 4 spacestation continue to set a new Soviet space record with each additional minute spent in orbit.

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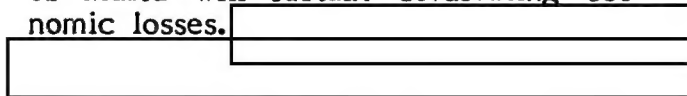


CHINA

Recent outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in cattle and swine on Malta has resulted in the Maltese government requesting the UK to provide assistance in its control. Slaughtering of infected animals and a vaccination program have been initiated. Unless these measures succeed, the small but expanding livestock industry of Malta will sustain devastating economic losses.

An underground shelter capable of accommodating 20,000 people has been built on

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Next 1 Page(s) In Document Exempt

Approved For Release 2005/04/13 : CIA-RDP86T00608R000700040029-1

SPACE

Salyut-4 Cosmonauts Set New Soviet Record for Length of Time in Space: At 0718 hours on 23 June, Soyuz 18/Salyut-4 Cosmonauts Pyotr Klimuk and Vitaly Sevastranov became the longest flying Soviet spacemen. This surpasses the previous record of 29 days, 13 hours and 20 minutes set by the Soyuz 17 crew during the first visit to Salyut 4 in January. (Reuter, 22 Jun 75) (U)

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BIOLOGICAL/CHEMICAL WARFARE

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Chinese Civil Defense Shelters Include CBR Protection:  
There is a large complex of underground shelters both inside and on the outskirts of Nanking which the Chinese claim can provide protection against all known nuclear and chemical weapons. The complex on the outskirts of the city reportedly can accommodate 20,000 people.

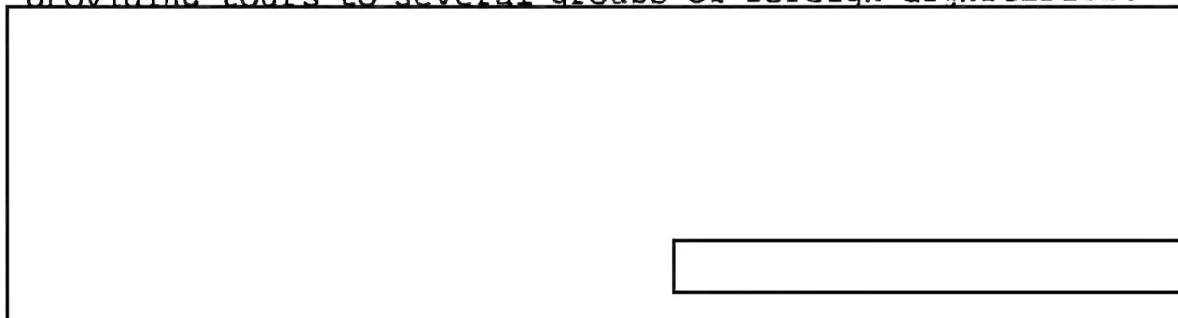
A British press delegation which toured the shelter was told that the air filtering system "washed" the incoming air of radioactive fallout and chemical contamination.

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Comment: The underground complexes at Nanking are part of China's nationwide defense preparations. Similar complexes reportedly exist for every major city in China. Shelters in and around Peking have been publicized by providing tours to several groups of foreign dignitaries.

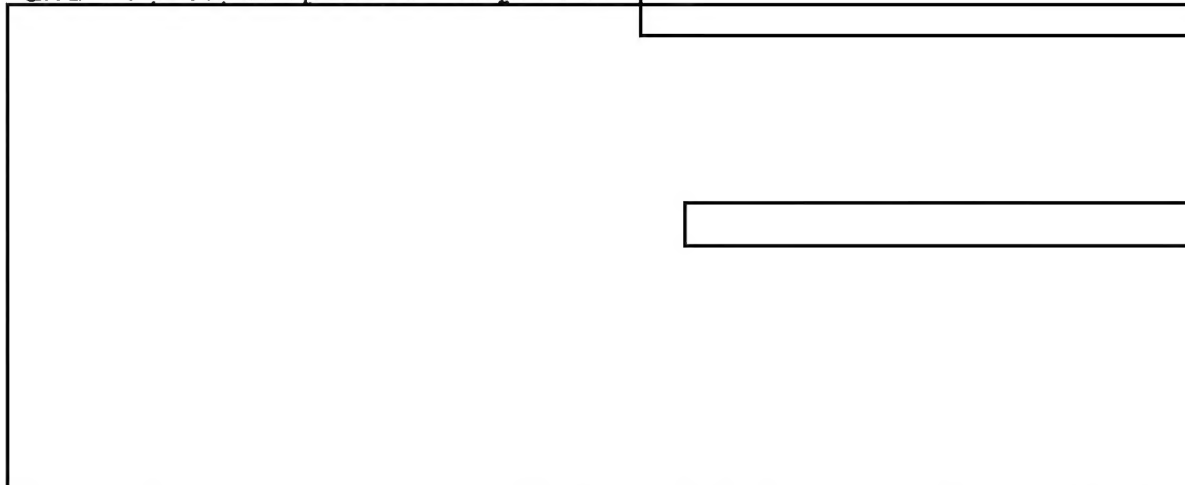


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Soviet Raman Laser Development Is Suitable for Detecting Chemical Warfare Agents: A remote Raman detection system built by A.V. Bobrov, Institute of Spectroscopy, Moscow, was claimed to be applicable to environmental pollutants and organophosphorus compounds.

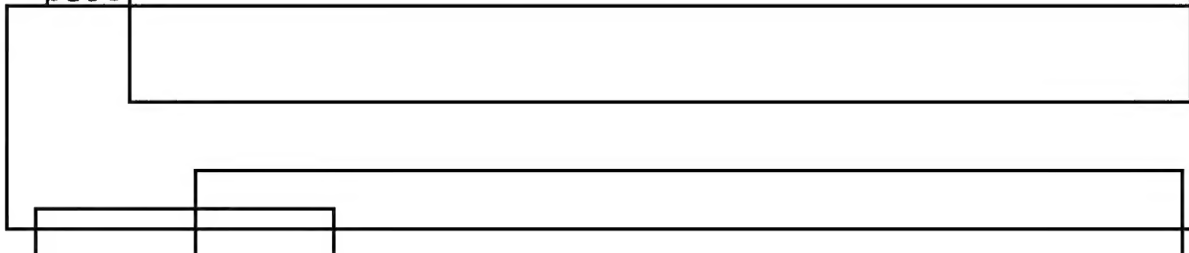
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Bobrov's description of the Raman detection system as a civilian development for pollution control is suspect



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## AGROTECHNOLOGY AND FOOD RESOURCES

Soviets Pronounce US-Built Feedlot a Success: The large US-built cattle feedlot on a state farm near Volgodonsk has been so successful that two senior Soviet officials are claiming credit for it. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Construction, under US supervision, is scheduled to begin shortly on two more feedlots, at Tbilisi and Krasnodar. [REDACTED]

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Comment: Although the feedlot has proven successful, the Soviet problem of efficiently feeding large numbers of livestock in relatively small areas is far from being solved. Such showcase complexes must be duplicated and adapted on a large scale to have any real impact on Soviet agricultural production, and the Soviet record for rapid assimilation of foreign technology is not good.

The Soviet goal is to construct more than 1,000 of these 20,000- to 30,000-head feedlots in the next 5 years. Although the Ministry of Agriculture apparently has received ample funds for this program, the Soviets lack sufficient technological and administrative understanding of the operation of large-scale cattle feedlots to accomplish such an extensive undertaking. Their knowledge of animal nutrition is inadequate and trained operating personnel are lacking. In addition, the size of the operations will necessarily be limited by the lack of minicomputers which are used in the US to control the apportionment of feed and other such complex functions.

Unless the Soviets scale down their highly optimistic goal, this initial success will surely end in disappointment. A more likely achievement in the time frame of the Tenth 5-Year Plan would be the construction of 200 to 300 smaller feedlots on the larger state farms, each with the capacity to feed 2,000 to 3,000 head.

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Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Outbreak on Malta Threatens Animal Industry: On 9 June a single outbreak of FMD in swine was reported on Malta. By 17 June new outbreaks had occurred and the Maltese government had requested assistance from the UK. To date, some 350 swine and 100

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cattle have been slaughtered due to infection with FMD. The virus is reported to be Type O and is thought to have its origin in a shipment of imported garbage used for swine feed. A vaccination program has been initiated and appeals for cooperation from farmers and the general public have been made. The deteriorating disease situation has fueled an effort in Parliament by the opposition Nationalist Party to attribute the outbreak and spread of the disease to government neglect. [REDACTED]

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Comment: Since Maltese herds presently total only 20,000 to 30,000 swine and 10,000 to 12,000 cattle, a large scale slaughter program could seriously deplete this small but expanding animal industry. FMD has a morbidity rate near 100% and a natural mortality of 5 to 50%. The economic losses from this epizootic of FMD could devastate the animal industry of Malta unless the prophylactic control measures are successful. [REDACTED]

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## PHYSICAL SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGIES

The Soviets Lag in Developing Low Loss Waveguides for Optical Communications:

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at best [redacted] achieve losses down to 100 dB/km and that was using conventional electrically melted fused silica.

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Comment: If 100 dB/km loss is the lowest the Soviets have achieved, then their technology is far behind that of several countries. The Soviets may be able to do better than they have admitted, but certainly not nearly as good as the US, the UK, and Japan which have developed fibers with losses in the range of 2 to 4 dB/km. Such small losses are needed for long distance (several kilometers between repeaters) optical communications.

Low loss is desired for most applications, but when used in bundles even fibers with a loss as high as 100 dB/km may be useful for short distance communications links such as in military aircraft.

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Soviets May Transfer Military Computer Technology to the Civil Sector: The Soviets recently discussed the possibility of purchasing US inertial navigation systems (INS). Aeroflot desires to equip 20 IL-62 aircraft with INS during this winter in response to future International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) requirements for improved navigation systems on North Atlantic flights. Because of time and cost factors, Soviet officials have decided to purchase components for the systems abroad rather than manufacture them in the USSR. Aeroflot was primarily interested in the inertial navigation platform and sensing equipment, including gyroscopes and accelerometers, as opposed to the computers which could be obtained in the USSR.

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Comment: The lack of Soviet interest in acquiring a foreign digital navigation computer may indicate a transfer of their technology from purely military applications to the civil sector.

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US experience indicates that the Soviets would experience considerable difficulty in interfacing their computers with Western hardware. The Soviets' primary interest in the inertial navigation platform and sensing equipment also may indicate an inability to produce gyroscopes of the quality required for cruise applications.

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